

copy!
Figures not final:

Enrollment reaches 3,579 for another school record

Enrollment had reached a record 3,579 by the end of last week, showing an increase of 290 over the 3,289 final enrollment figures of last fall. Though final official enrollment figures will not be known for some days yet, the unofficial figure represented an increase of approximately nine per cent, one of the largest increases among Missouri's four year colleges and universities.

Not included in the 3,579 figure were continuing education students taking courses for credit or special program students still to be counted in the official enrollment figures.

In fact, continuing education programs were just getting underway this week, with seven classes enrolling. Starting this week were classes in beginning photography, aesthetic photography, New Testament history, china painting, personal psychology guidelines to living, Old Testament history, and North American Indian history.

Enrollment around the state was up generally, according to late reports. Drury College was reporting an increase of about five per cent; Northeast Missouri State University at Kirksville was up about six per cent. These were the largest increases recorded last week after Missouri Southern's apparent nine per cent.

State authorities said the economy, the lack of available jobs and the need for additional education to get ahead all seem to be contributing factors, as is an influx of veterans. Southern's veteran enrollment also was up substantially, though final

figures on that also were not available at press time.

Southern has been averaging a 10-12 per cent increase in enrollment each of the past three years. If that trend continues, Southern's enrollment next year would pass 4,000 and would pass 5,000 by 1979. Some state education experts had said a few years ago that Southern's enrollment would never rise above 3,000.

A shortage of dormitory space on campus this year, some crowded classrooms, and added classes resulted from the enrollment this year, but Dr. Leon C. Billingsly, president, said "These are the kinds of problems we want and need."

the inside news Vietnam!

Inside The Chart this week is a remembrance of the Vietnam War, the longest war in America's history, memories of which are fading for some only three months after its end. The story appears on pages six and seven with pictures to help recall some of the war's events.

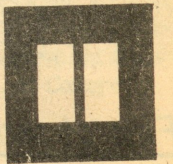
And another new columnist is introduced this week on The Chart's editorial page. He's Pete Graham of Carthage

FINAL DAYS of registration were as harried as early days. Adds and drops and late enrollments kept registration tables busy until late last Friday.

the chart

missouri southern
state college

joplin missouri 64801



Friday, Sept. 5, 1975

Vol. 37, No. 2

Voting next week:

Petitions due 4 p.m. today for class, Senate elections

Today at 4 p.m. is the deadline for class officer and Student Senate petitions to be turned in at the student personnel office located in Room 130 in Hearn Hall.

All petitions must have the required 100 signatures and be turned in to the student personnel office. Petitions turned in past the 4 p.m. deadline will be void.

CLASS OFFICER ELECTIONS will be held Wednesday, with Student Senate elections to be held the following Friday.

Any candidate wishing to place campaign posters on campus may do so starting Monday with the permission of the student personnel office.

Four class officer positions will be elected in the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes in Wednesday's election. The positions are president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer in each class.

Each class is also represented on the Student Senate by six

senators. The class senators will be elected next Friday.

ALL SENATORS and class officers will be elected for a term of one full school year.

Four positions have already been filled on this year's Student Senate. Three were elected at the end of the 1975 spring semester. They are president, Phil Clark; vice-president Larry Thomason; secretary, Steve Williams; treasurer, Bob Dampier. The fourth student senate office is parliamentarian which is appointed by the president of the Student Senate. This year's parliamentarian will be Tim Dry.

Student Senate funding comes from the student activity fee that every full time student must pay. The Student Senate receives one dollar from the five dollar activity fee.

Anyone wishing more information about the Student Senate should stop by the Senate office on the first floor of the Student Union.

Time nears to make degree applications

Students who plan to graduate at the end of this semester must apply for graduation before September 12.

The procedure for filing for a degree is as follows:

1. Register with the Placement Office.
2. Pick up "Application for Degree Candidacy" in Registrar's office.
3. Fill in application and secure adviser and division chair-

man's signatures.

4. Return completed application to registrar's office at once. December graduates will participate in the May, 1976, ceremony.

Students who plan to graduate in May must apply for their degrees no later than October 15. Failure to file on or before that date may result in not having a degree check in time.

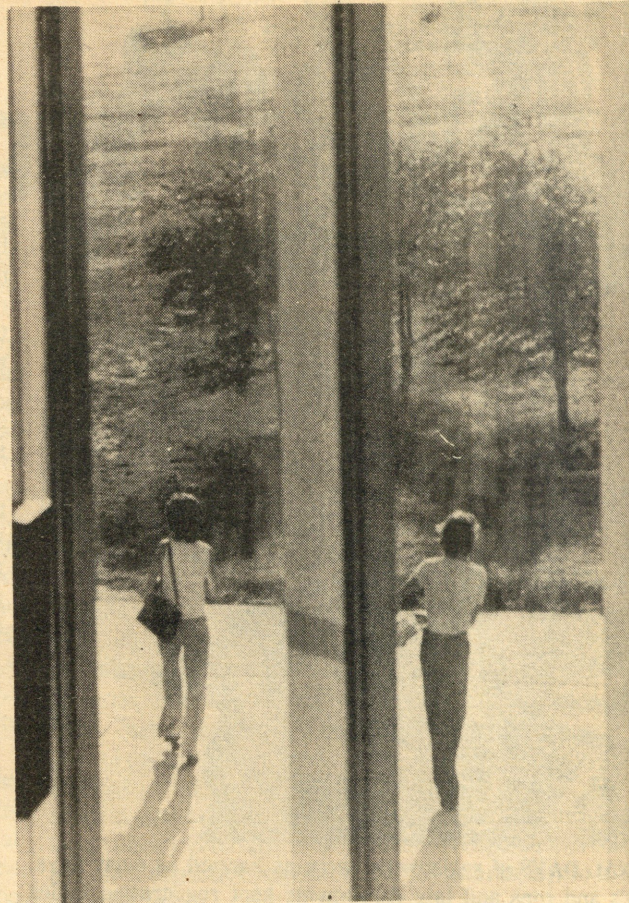


PARKING WAS AT A PREMIUM as classes began last week, but despite the fact that all parking lots were filled before 8 most days last week, keep in mind that the college handbook on traffic regulations states that the college does not guarantee parking spaces for all cars.

TRAFFIC was a headache, as classes opened last week, and sometimes odds seemed against getting to class on time. Completion of Newman Road, delayed until early October, contributed its share of problems, but so did bans on parking in force at various points on campus.

NO STUDENT VEHICLES

ROAD
CLOSED



GOING THEIR SEPARATE WAYS after the first day of classes, two students leave the College Union bound for home. An increased enrollment caused endless lines at the bookstore, registration procedures, and even getting into some classes.

First of series:

ECM schedules transactional analysis film

A series of eight 30-minute color films, each centering on a particular subject area of transactional analysis, will be shown by the Ecumenical Christian Ministry on campus beginning Sunday evening, September 14. The showings will be at 7 p.m. in the ECM Center located on the southeast corner of Newman and Duquesne Roads. A second showing will be held the following Wednesday noon, September 17, in Room C on the third floor of the College Union Building.

Successive programs will be shown on the same schedule on succeeding Sundays and Wednesdays.

ECM ACTIVITIES ARE OPEN to all members of the college community.

Purpose of the series, entitled "Learning to Live," is to improve and enrich relationships in everyday lives by deepening awareness of ourselves and others, increasing self-esteem, helping us to understand behavior patterns in ourselves and others, and providing tools for self-direction and constructive change.

The series uses the increasingly popular transactional analysis approach to human relationships for conflict resolution as well as growth and development of persons. TA translates complex psychological concepts into language lay people can understand and implement, and provides a practical and positive method to help individuals understand their own and other people's feelings and behavior.

THROUGH THE USE OF TAPED DRAMATIC vignettes, cartoons, photographs, and diagrams, host-teacher Stephen Winners, a practicing TA therapist, introduces the topic or situation for exploration. A studio group of six persons, representing a variety of ages and backgrounds, examines the subject with him through informal interaction, role-playing, questions, and discussion. Members of the group share both their feelings and experiences with similar situations.

The series opens with a program called "Ego States," in which the parent, adult, and child aspects of an individual's personalities are explored to show why we act and react the way we do.

The second program is "Transactions," in which the three ego states are analyzed in person to person communication. "Strokes" is the third program and deals with asking for and accepting recognition and love. The following program is "Time Structures" dealing with how an individual can gain control or direction in his use of time.

"Feelings" is the fifth program and is concerned with honesty in accepting and experiencing our own feelings. "Games," the sixth program, deals with the various games individuals play in life and how he can stop playing them. "Acquiring Life Scripts"

is the seventh program and is concerned with adopting life plans. The final program, "Changing Life Scripts", shows how life plans can be changed when they thwart a person's fulfillment as an individual.

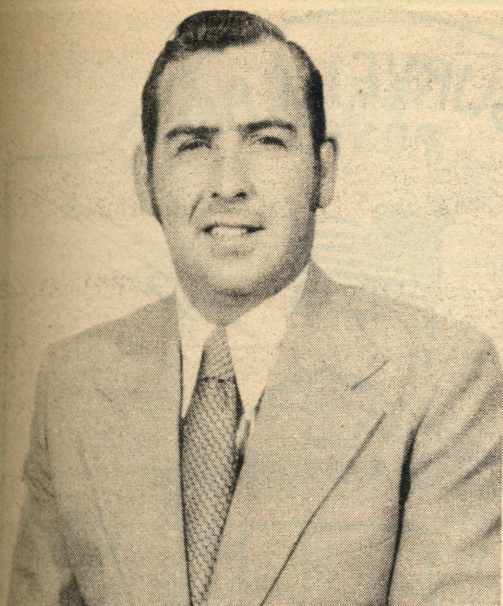


CAROL RUTLEDGE



JANET HILL

TWO MORE INTERESTING PEOPLE are Carol Rutledge and Janet Hill. They both work as secretaries on the first floor of Hearnes Hall. Mrs. Rutledge works in the admissions office while Mrs. Hill works with the Financial Aid department. Mrs. Rutledge has worked at Missouri Southern for a little over a year and has two children, a boy, age 16 and a girl, age 14. Mrs. Hill has worked at MSSC for over three years and has two married daughters and two grandchildren. They both enjoy their work and find it both interesting and challenging.



DUANE HALLUM

Police academy graduate killed in line of duty

Duane Hallum a 29-year-old former student at Missouri Southern died recently from wounds he received during a gun battle in Dallas, Texas, where he was a member of the Dallas Police Department.

Hallum was killed by a suspected extortionist in a service station shootout after he and his partner, Barry Lynn Whisenhunt, tired to arrest the suspect who died minutes later from police gunfire.

Officer Whisenhunt is in critical condition in a Dallas hospital.

HALLUM, WHO ATTENDED Missouri Southern during the 73-74 school term was described by Donald L. Senecker, Director of the Missouri Southern Police Academy, as being "one of the finest young men you would ever want to meet. He was kind, gentle, polite person who leaves behind many friends at Missouri Southern."

While at Missouri Southern Hallum was a member of the Tri-State Major Case Squad and worked for the Crawford County Sheriffs Department. He is the only student from Missouri Southern's Police Academy to be killed in the line of duty since the program began in 1970.

Rev. Cecil Baker, chaplain of the Dallas Police Department, officiated at funeral services. He praised Hallum's accomplishments. "Duane enjoyed the things of this earth. . . He was a good man. We are so grateful for lives such as his."

Funeral home spokesmen said 1,000 to 1,500 persons attended Hallum's Dallas funeral.

THE CHAPEL COULD NOT accommodate all of the people who came to the funeral, and police delegations assembled on the south portico.

Many officers openly wept as they listened to the Rev. Mr. Baker's remarks on Hallum. After the service, they solemnly filed through the chapel to pay their last respects to the man who joined the Dallas Police Department only last fall.

The ceremony ended with "words of encouragement" as Mr. Baker read the 23rd Psalm to the assembly.

Hallum is survived by his wife, Linda, his 5-year-old son, Brian his parents Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Hallum, of Coffeyville Kansas, a brother and a sister.

Veterans receive reminders of obligations and rights

Bobby Martin, Coordinator of Veterans Affairs at Missouri Southern has released information that anyone receiving veterans benefits should bear in mind.

The information has to do with responsibilities of student veteran to the Veteran Affairs Office.

Students receiving Veterans educational benefits are responsible for notifying the Veteran Affairs Office of all class changes.

VETERANS WISHING TO REPEAT a course must notify the Veterans Affairs Office in advance for authorization from St. Louis to repeat the course and receive benefits. The course must be required to meet the veterans educational objective.

Veterans are required by the Veterans Administration to attend classes regularly and failure to do so could result in his withdrawal and an overpayment of veterans educational assistance.

All veterans are required to maintain a satisfactory pursuit of their educational objective and failure to do so may result in academic suspension and loss of veterans payments.

Changes in marital status and dependents must be reported as soon as possible to permit subsequent adjustments in monthly benefits.

ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS must be reported as quickly as possible to avoid delay in payments.

Page 29 of the college catalog explains the school policy toward payment of fees. Registration is not complete until all fees are paid. Students receiving short term loans and failing to fulfill their repayment obligations may be terminated effective the first of the semester. For Veterans this would result in a loss of veterans payments received during this semester.

VETERANS AT MSSC will be certified on a yearly basis. The certification period may include the Fall, Spring, and Summer semesters. Veterans receiving continuous pay must contact the Veterans Affairs Office prior to the registration periods for each semester.

Tryouts announced

Tryouts for the classic American comedy "Life With Father" by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay will be held Wednesday, September 24, from 2-4 p.m. at the Barn Theatre. Later tryouts will be scheduled if needed.

Some veterans may be eligible for financial aids in addition to their benefits. All students who began their post-secondary education after April 1, 1973 are encouraged to file the basic education opportunity grant. Applications for this grant and additional information may be obtained through either the Veterans or Financial Aids offices in Hearn Hall.

All Veterans who have any problems with their payments should notify the Office as soon as possible. Ron Anderson, Veteran Representative at Missouri Southern has information and application forms and will provide assistance with applications and provide information related to Veteran benefits.

Two receive Dennis Weaver scholarship

Steve Thompson of Galena and Charles Johnson of Joplin are this year's recipients of the Dennis Weaver scholarships. Each received \$250 from funds donated by Weaver, successful TV and movie performer who is a graduate of Missouri Southern. In

1971, television's "McCloud" was awarded the first MSSC "Distinguished Alumnus Award."

Thompson is a sophomore majoring in biology. Johnson is a freshman psychology major.

Scholarship to honor Green's memory

A memorial scholarship in honor of Charles A. Green has been established by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L.J. Green of Seneca, and by friends and relatives. The MSSC student drowned in a swimming accident in Florida during the spring break. He was

completing his senior year as a business major and was scheduled to graduate last May. The fund is to be used in behalf of Seneca students attending MSSC.

Gollhofer named Wyoming career woman

Shirley Gollhofer of Gillette, Wyoming, a 1974 graduate of Missouri Southern, was named "Young Career Woman of the Year" by the Wyoming Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. Ms. Gollhofer represented Wyoming at the National Federation's annual convention in Las Vegas last month.

Ms. Gollhofer competed with 13 other women during Wyoming's annual convention held in Cheyenne. Judging was based on the candidate's career achievements and ability to project an image reflecting the role of today's young women in society.

Ms. Gollhofer was graduated from MSSC with a bachelor of science degree in speech and drama, secondary education. She is a member of Alpha Psi Omega, national honor theater

fraternity and Alpha Kappa chapter of Beta Sigma Phi. She is on the Guardian Council of Bethel 7 International Order of Jollis Daughters and a charter member of Gillette Little Theater. She currently is employed by the Campbell County Wyoming Recreation Department as a recreation leader and arts and crafts specialist. She also serves as Senior Citizens Coordinator, Summer Program Coordinator, and Children's Drama Instructor.

Ms. Gollhofer recently established an annual scholarship to the MSSC theater. The first recipient of the award is Robert Fleeman, an incoming freshman from Greenfield. Ms. Gollhofer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gollhofer, formerly of Sarcoxie.

Next CUB film

Tuesday, Sept. 16 Ballroom

'Enter the Dragon'



... matter of opinion

U.S. 'hands off' position in Portugal's dilemma

After twenty years of continually finding themselves on the losing side ideologically, proponents of democracy around the world have recently been heartened by the massive public demonstrations against the ruling leftist government in Portugal. All over that country in the last few months the common people — peasants, laborers, farmers and the like have risen up against the Communist-backed government of Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, showing their dissatisfaction by burning Communist Party headquarters and generally acting as a thorn in the side of the ruling, but rapidly crumbling, government.

President Ford and the State Department here at home are undisguisably elated at the recent developments in Portugal and the White House has made it clear that should the present Portuguese government fall and a more democratic one takes its place, the United States will be there quickly with aid and money — in an amount tentatively estimated at somewhere between fifty and one hundred million dollars. In warning the Kremlin not to interfere with the situation, Secretary of State Kissinger said a few weeks ago, "We sympathize with these moderate elements who seek to build Portugal by democratic means. We will oppose and speak out against the efforts of a minority that appears to be subverting the revolution."

Although Secretary Kissinger's

comments may seem a bit on the hypocritical side (especially if one happens to be a Communist) they undoubtedly signal the new American policy towards Communism around the world — the United States will stay out of the internal affairs of small countries around the world if the Kremlin and Peking stay out or, while the memory of Vietnam lingers freshly, even if the Kremlin and Peking don't entirely stay out. Should democracy arise in some country, as may well happen in Portugal, the United States will be there with aid and money but (heaven forbid) not troops or armaments.

The current situation in Portugal is encouraging, but should be looked upon by the West with a mood of cautious optimism, remembering that many other good things in the past (Korea and Vietnam, for instance) have had a tendency to turn sour. These recent outcries against Communism, however, may be a definite sign that the masses are finally beginning to wise up to an ideology that proposes, along with "divvying up" the land among the people and other good things, putting an end to religious freedom and representative government. Marxism will certainly continue attempts at expansion throughout the world but hopefully the new American policy against armed intervention of the Korea-Vietnam style will keep the United States from being on the losing side again in the years to come.



Day or night games? Schedule set for year

Many reasons can be given for having an all day-time football schedule at home, but a majority of students would seem to favor at least some night games, and faculty members apparently couldn't care less. The findings of an informal poll conducted by The Chart are related elsewhere in this edition. And reasons for the 1975 day-time schedule are also given by Max Oldham, athletic director.

Against an all day-time schedule would appear to be students' work schedules, competition with afternoon telecasts of major college games, and the weather. It can get fairly hot during afternoon games in September and early October.

Against night time games would appear to be the colder temperatures in November, and the fact that many students apparently desire to have their evenings free.

In fact, in reading opinions expressed in The Chart's poll, it would really seem that fewer reasons exist against night games than against day games.

One comment was of particular interest, however, and that was the student who said she preferred watching major games on television on Saturday afternoons. That would appear to be a major area of concern for the future, for indeed, why should some area residents give up a

Saturday afternoon of watching major collegiate football power collide on television to watch Missouri Southern?

One can understand and appreciate the problems in scheduling this year's games in the stadium. However, since the college did spend the money to put up light standards this year rather than wait a season, would it not seem fairer and more sensible to them? Surely visiting teams and media can make arrangements. Surely, too, attendance at evening games this year will be good, simply because of the team, because of the stadium. In fact, the stadium may steal the show from the Lions and attendance figures this year may not prove to be vital in determining the success of afternoon games.

The possibility that Missouri Southern's athletic program could eventually bankrupt itself in attempting to compete with nationally televised games is not a matter to be laughed at. Other small colleges have made the mistake and have paid for it.

Regardless, the decisions made for this year have been thought out with all factors considered. And the Lions deserve our support. They, the stadium, not the schedule should remain the upper concern of sports fans.

the chart

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Tales from the recent past:

They were ready for the nation's call!

By JIM ELLISON

A smile is all they need. Not words; no wisdom; not even a touch of assurance, but just a plain simple smile.

The Vietnamese veteran is a maligned individual. At no time in history has a veteran of a foreign war been so disrespected or been portrayed as a hate figure more than the youngsters that went to war in a strange place, among strange people, with strange ideas.

Yes, he marched off to war with high ideals only to discover an enemy who chose to fight on his own terms, and a people oppressed from tyranny by a centralized government only interested in maintaining a rigid caste system. Meanwhile, back home, his own brothers and sisters were turning against him. I ask you, what is a young American to think or do in a situation such as this?

Today, America's "doomsday prophets" are murmuring of the great defeat America suffered at the hands of the North Vietnamese. Let's take a look at the facts. Anyone with half a brain can figure out that America didn't get where it is by

being a second rate power in the world. Contrary to popular opinion, America was not defeated in Southeast Asia. Although some politicians would lead us to believe that we were, the fact is that the South Vietnamese defeated themselves. If the politicians view it as a defeat, then it must be viewed as a political defeat, not a military defeat.

Somewhere along the line, the South Vietnamese got the idea that the Americans would always be around to bail them out of trouble everytime one of their units "split and run." Since 1967, the United States had been in a de-vietnamese program. By that, I mean, that our primary mission was to train the South Vietnamese troops to a point to where they could sustain the war themselves. In 1972, the last of the American forces left, and we were assured they could sustain themselves, provided we supplied them with the means.

LITTLE BY LITTLE, the South Vietnamese Army fell apart. This was due primarily to a lack of proficient leadership in the upper ranks. The military leaders were more interested in lining their own

pockets by profiteering off the peasants, and openly operating in the blackmarket. The rich of the land continually received special favors while the peasants went begging.

It was not unusual to observe the wives and children of military officials being chauffeured around Saigon in their Mercedes Benzes and Rolls Royces and watching them step over vermin ridden refugees lying in gutters to get to their private schools and country clubs. While high ranking officials were raking off the country side, and depositing their wealth into Swiss banks, millions of their countrymen were barely able to scratch out enough food to feed their children.

So how does a government tell their people to go out and fight an enemy when they allow autocracy to run rampant? They couldn't, and in the end, they lost.

How does the American fighting man fit into all of that? It was pretty bewildering to most young Americans. In actuality, he is the scapegoat for their failure. And to that, I say "crap."

AT NO TIME IN HISTORY has the individual American fighting

man been better educated, or better trained and better equipped. He's worth 50 VC's plodding down jungle trails and ten times as smart. Given a mission, he'll accomplish it in minimum time, provided that he has the backing.

As for the "hippies" and "yuppies" of the 60's and of the individuals who chose to seek asylum in foreign countries, I can only say, "it's nothing new." Look in the history books. They are full of dissenters and draft dodgers or deserters. Even in the Civil War, a young man, who had money, could buy his way out of the service, so what's the big deal? Every country has that problem. It's just that we have more media today.

The American fighting man of the 60's and 70's are no different than all the ones throughout our history. Unfortunately, he found himself fighting the wrong war in the wrong place against a nondescript enemy. To them I salute. All hail the new breed! They were ready for the call. Now that he is back among us, let us give him a smile, and pray that the next war—if there must be one—will be for all the right reasons and in the right place.

Life of longshoreman offers many rewards

By PETE GRAHAM

It used to be that the path to success was fairly well defined. Go to college, get a degree, get a job. It goes without saying that the job would be a good one. It was easy after that. In the vernacular, you paid your dues, played the 8 to 5 routine and presto, surefire success.

The four years and, in some cases, the \$25,000 investment seems nominal in comparison to the guarantees a college degree afforded. Alas, I'm here to say that those days are gone forever and live today only in the dreams of nostalgia buffs. If you don't believe me, check with the placement office. Although the demand is still high in a few fields, overall, the job market is saturated with degreed prospects.

But don't despair; don't rush en masse to the business office for refunds; you can always join the Army after graduation and, I hear the French Foreign Legion is still under staffed. Or—you can move to any seaport in the nation and become a longshoreman.

Yes, think about it. A longshoreman. You came to college to insure financial security; well, few fields are more lucrative than this one. You can make \$12,000 starting and after five years of good union membership you can reach the status of "B" man, which is akin

to middle management in the corporate world. Your income will then rise to around \$15,000 yearly. After another five years you automatically obtain the exalted status of "A" man, where your income will average around \$18,000 annually. This tells only part of the story, though, and does not account for any of the numerous fringe benefits you receive. Keep in mind also, these are conservative averages.

But you have doubts. Longshoremen are big brusiers who work hard you say. Not true, I say. Some work will be expected of you in your first few years but very little. As a "B" man you are required to operate and operate only; booms, forklifts, derricks, etc. Once you become an "A" man, you serve in a supervisory capacity exclusively, and the back seat of your car (in the prone position) or any stool at the bar of the Captain's Table across the street (here the prone position is optional) is as good a place to supervise as any.

As an "A" man you can work four hours on the first shift and get paid for eight hours, then come back for four hours on the second shift and get paid for another eight hours at double time. Analyzing this, it is easy to see that you can work eight hours and actually get paid for 24.

This is common practice for most "A" men and is so rewarding that most work only four to six months a year, make their \$20,000 or so and then retire for the remainder of the year. They do this not because they're lazy; they do it out of necessity. A year's work at such wages would be futile. Think of the taxes these poor patriots would have to pay.

So much for the financial rewards. How about status? After all, part of a degree's worth is the status it conveys. In answer to this, I say what carries more status than the manipulation of world affairs? Who wants to work for the State Department and emulate Henry the Super K when you can dictate policy to him, the Secretary of Agriculture, the President and everybody else. Everybody else that is, except George Meany.

Again, think about it. The overwhelming Machiavillian aspects of it all. What irony! What hypocrisy! You could overtly pretend to have the best interests of the country at heart while actually contributing to the very crimes you rail against.

I may be moving too fast; so for the uninformed, I'll elaborate. Take the present refusal of longshoremen to load grain sold to Russia. Their refusal to do so is based on their propagandic belief that such sales

will result in increased prices here in America and there is some validity to this argument. But only because the longshoremen and to a larger extent, the AFL-CIO, have chosen to make an issue of it, which consequently sways the uninformed public, creates a panic situation and in turn, actually does increase prices. Most of that price increase, I venture to say, will go to the middleman; i.e. labor-longshoremen. They already claim a disproportionate share of the food dollar. Only one-sixth of the total price of bread, for instance, actually goes to the American farmer; the rest goes to middlemen. Shades of big oil-gasoline shortage-price increases, wouldn't you say? The pattern seems familiar.

So if you desire a life of leisure, an opulent existence, an exalted position in government marked by iron-clad tenure status, I suggest you develop a taste for seafood and beer, build a vocabulary of profanities, forget all about using any degree of intelligence and initiative and go join the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. If the present trend continues, we may all have to join out of self defense, much the same as Germans joined the Nazi Party under Hitler.

Vietnam:

Images of war begin to fade only months after its end

By THE STAFF

Dust begins to collect on the Pentagon files, and the bold images fade.

But the mind's eye still recalls the shocking snapshots of war, a burned child, naked, running down the highway, the green hillsides suddenly enveloped in the lethal orange lava of napalm. And the incongruity of turning away from the television set and talking about dinner.

There was the newspaper image of a South Vietnamese official raising his pistol and blowing out the brains of a person suspected to be a Viet Cong.

And a young Army lieutenant leading a detachment of American soldiers into a village called My Lai.

And, during the Tet offensive, Americans turning their guns on the very cities they had protected. An American officer, surveying the ruins of one city said, "We had to destroy it in order to save it."

AND THE LONG LIST of names in newspapers, names that began in December, 1961, with Spec. 4 James Thomas Davis and ran on for 55,000 more. . . .

And the girl kneeling beside the body of a slain Kent State student, her arms outstretched, her face twisted in anguish.

And rioting students damning the war and refusing to go.

How did it get this way?

John Quincy Adams, the nation's sixth President, with the Republic safe after the War of 1812, said:

"America . . . goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. . . .

"She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the powers of extrication. . . . The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. . . . She would no longer be the ruler of her own spirit."

Was it America's belief in Marine diplomacy that led it into Vietnam? Its success at arms in every war the nation had fought? Its experience in Korea and the division of that country for two decades since American intervention?

Diplomats warned of dominoes, and argued that the whole world would topple, one country after another, if we yielded in one place.

WHATEVER THE REASON, the nation was convinced and in 1964 Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution giving President Lyndon B. Johnson a blank check to escalate the U.S. role in Vietnam. There was no dissent in the House and only two senators voted against it.

By the end of 1965, there were more than 148,000 American troops in Vietnam; nine months later this jumped to 308,000. American bombers were pounding the north, and the ground war was growing fiercer. By December, 1966, some 5,000 American soldiers had been killed.

But the American build-up was finding opposition—and it came from unsettled American college campuses. Among the signs calling for academic freedom and free speech were new ones saying, "End the Bombing" and "End the War in Vietnam."

In 1967 there were massive antiwar demonstrations. About 125,000 persons rallied in New York, 30,000 in San Francisco.

Then, in October, 1967, came Stop-the-Draft-Week which began with an attempt by radical students to close the Oakland, Calif., Selective Service Induction Center. It began peacefully enough, but ended with demonstrators overturning the disabling cars at interseptions around the draft center.

That fall, 100,000 demonstrators lay siege to the Pentagon and this protest also ended in violence.

"Until then," wrote Robin Brooks of San Jose State College in his report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, "most opponents of the war had tacitly accepted the legitimacy of American institutions by submitting voluntarily to the penalties for civil disobedience; now, however, many of the dedicated radical opponents of the war

had denied legitimacy to the institutions as well as to the war, thus expressing their rejection of the notion that justice is to be found at the heart of the American system."

IN 1967, TOO, the divisions grew between hawks and doves in Congress. The polls gave President Johnson bad marks on his handling of the war. George Romney, Republican presidential hopeful, said he had changed his mind and didn't think the United States should be involved in Vietnam. Sen. Robert Kennedy asked if the United States had the right to kill Vietnamese to protect itself. And Sen. Everett Dirksen, Republican leader in the Senate, said that if Vietnam fell, "then the whole Pacific coastline of the United States is exposed."

In late 1967 Gen. William Westmoreland told President Johnson the military situation in Vietnam was brighter. A few months later, in 1968, the Viet Cong struck and caught the South Vietnamese celebrating the new year, Tet. They exploded on 100 Vietnamese cities, from Quang Tri in the north to Ca Mau in the south, cities once considered safe havens and now apparently as vulnerable as the countryside.

Many experts later said that Tet was a turning point in American public opinion, making thousands begin to wonder if victory was possible in Vietnam.

On March 31, 1967, President Johnson halted the bombing of North Vietnam north of the 20th parallel—to get peace negotiations started—and announced that he would not seek reelection. The war was forcing him out of office.

Because of the war, many students enrolled in the 1968 election campaigns of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy, both seeking the Democratic nomination, both against the war. Then, Kennedy was assassinated during the California primary.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATS CONVENED in national convention in Chicago, there were chants of Ho-Ho-Ho-Ho-Chi-Minh in the streets. There were red flags of anarchy, and black flags of revolutions. Thousands of students protested the war in Vietnam, called forth by the Mobilization Committee Against the War, nicknamed "The Mob."

More than 5,000 National Guardsmen were ordered out to help maintain order, and over 7,000 federal troops, airlifted from Texas, were standing by. Before the protest was over, there were teargas and beatings. About 600 demonstrators were arrested. Television brought America the picture live, and opposition to the war seemed to broaden appreciably beyond the campus.

There were 541,000 U.S. military men in Vietnam.

And in 1969 more and more of the grown-ups were beginning to get the point, or to make it.

Mayor John Lindsay of New York said, "If you wonder why so many students seem to take the radicals seriously, why they seem to listen to clearly unacceptable proposals and tactics, ask yourself what other source in the past has won the confidence of young people."

"Is it the government telling us that victory in Vietnam was around the corner, or that we fight for a democratic ally that shuts down newspapers and jails the opposition? Is it the military, explaining at Ben Tre that 'it became necessary to destroy the town in order to save it?'"

Dr. Huston Smith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a philosopher, added:

" . . . This most doubted war in our history eats away and festers as it pollutes everything. Students interrupt careers, risk lives, sacrifice lives, forgo prospects of marriage and family for what? In the eyes of myriads of students, for evil: to use our massive might to try to dictate to our self-interest the outcome of a civil war half-way around the world."

IN 1969, THE MY LAI MASSACRE was revealed, and the Army confirmed that a platoon led by Lt. William L. Calley had killed more than 100 men, women, and children in the Vietnamese village of My Lai on March 16, 1968. The investigation of Calley and the hierarchy of American officers above him

(continued on page 7)



. remember?

(continued from page 6)

continued for months. The brutality of My Lai stuck in the consciences of Americans.

In 1969 a quarter of a million demonstrators marched on Washington. And in 1969 President Nixon began the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

The draft and the war were the prime targets of activists. And the activists came from all walks of American life. In Atlanta, a 69-year-old grandmother was jailed for trespassing when she put a peace leaflet at a neighbor's door.

In Washington, 400 women of a group called "Women Strike for Peace" picketed the White House and chanted "out of Vietnam. . . Laos."

On April 30, 1970, U.S. troops entered Cambodia to join South Vietnamese in searching out Viet Cong and North Vietnamese supplies. Four days later, in what started as a protest against the Cambodian incursion, 1,000 Ken State University students confronted National Guardsmen after the burning of an ROTC building. In the fervor of the moment, the Guardsmen opened fire and four students, two of them women, were killed. Three more students were wounded critically.

WITHIN A DAY THE NATION'S campuses erupted again. This time the reaction was more than student-deep. The presidents of 37 Northeast schools sent a petition to President Nixon criticizing Asian policy. More than 400 colleges and universities suspended classes in the first general strike in the nation's history, and there were demonstrations across the country.

Walter J. Hickel, interior secretary, complained that the Nixon administration contributed to revolt and anarchy by turning its back on American youth. He said that further attacks on young people by Vice President Spiro Agnew would solidify their hostility.

Antiwar groups called for a massive demonstration in Washington, starting May 9. About 100,000, mostly young people, gathered in the capital, and President Nixon, with a conciliatory bow, issued assurances that members of his administration would cool their rhetoric.

Public opinion seemed set against the war, and President Nixon resumed troop withdrawal in June.

But the dissent continued. On March 1, 1971, a bomb exploded in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and the next day the Weather Underground claimed credit, saying the bomb was a protest against American policy in Vietnam.

Thousands demonstrated in Washington in April and May of 1971, and on May 2 police dispersed 30,000 protestors encamped on the banks of the Potomac—the largest lockup in a single city on a single day in American history.

The secret Pentagon papers became public in June, providing evidence that the Johnson administration had planned to escalate the U.S. role in Vietnam before the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1964.

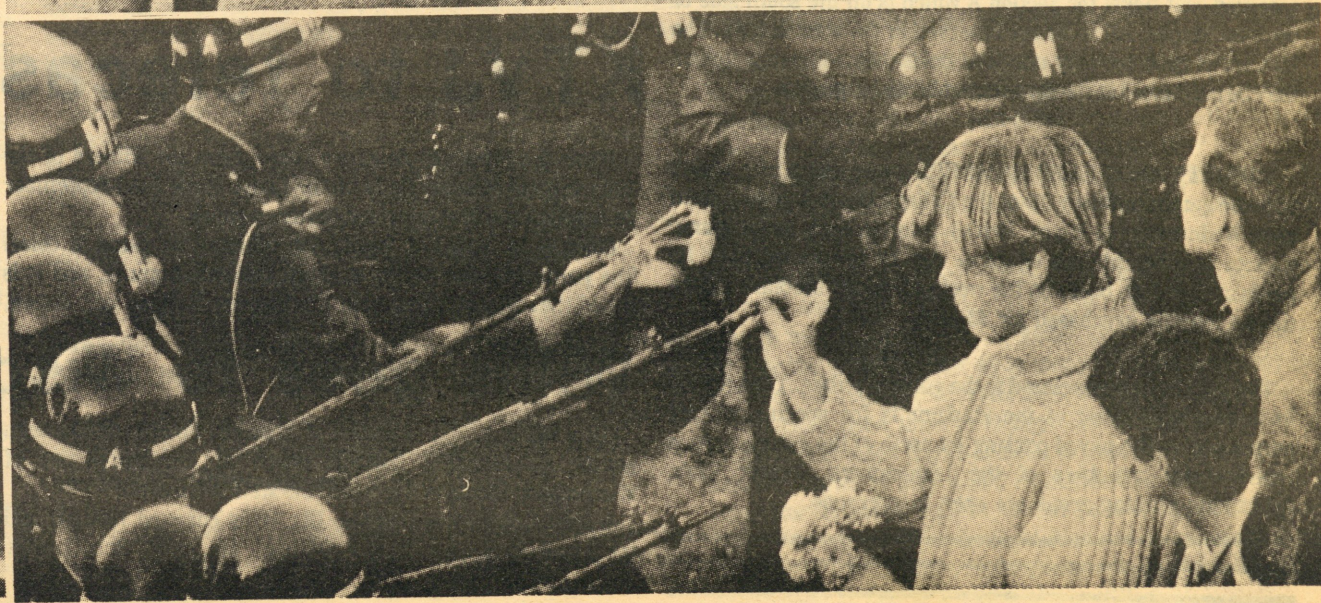
An antiwar mood in the Senate prompted two antiwar

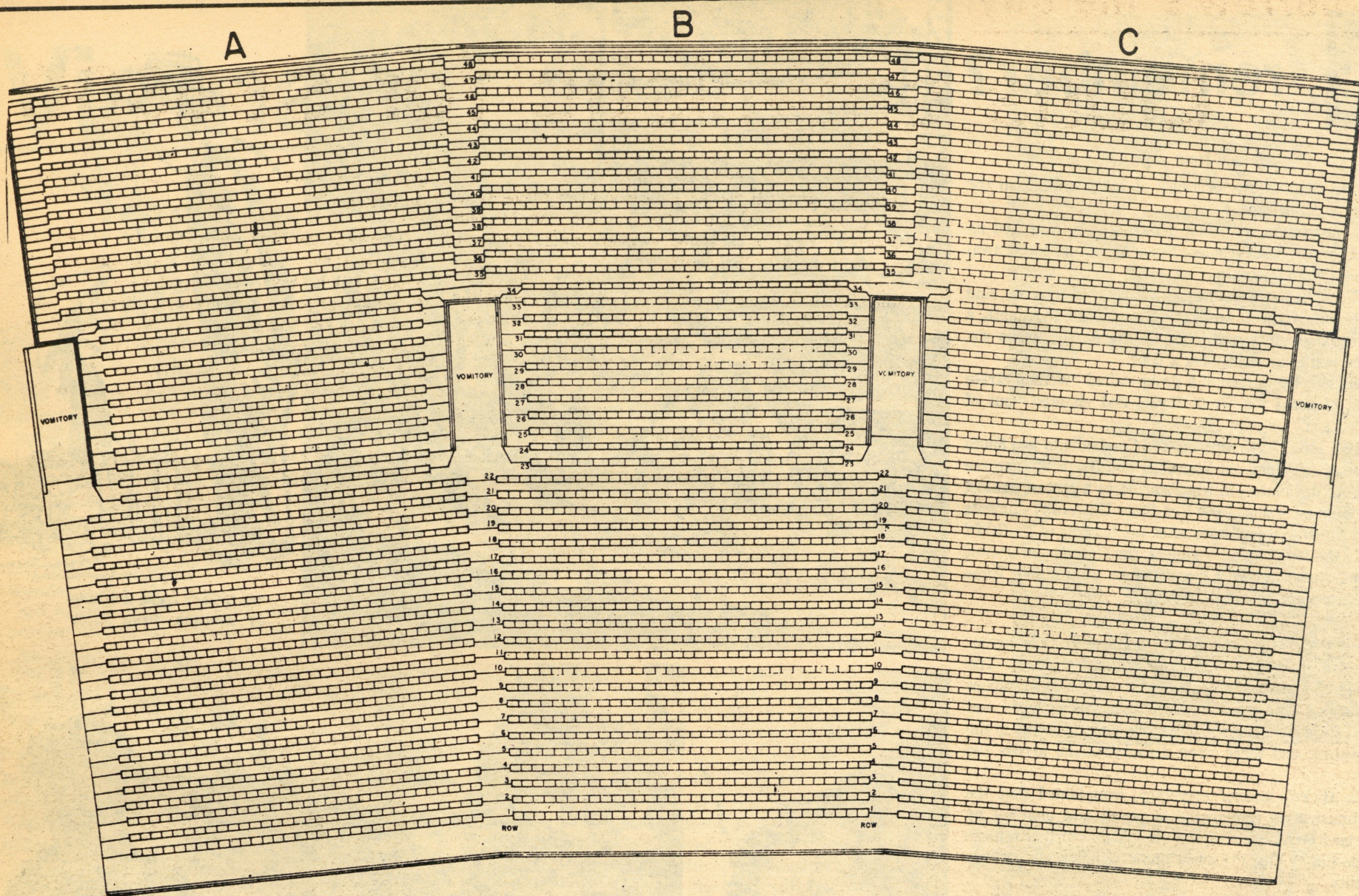
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Mauldin © 1975 Chicago Sun-Times

'My father's name is Kennedy Johnson Nixon Kilroy'





WEST STANDS PLAN - EAST STANDS SIMILAR
SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE WEST STANDS of the new college football stadium shows seating arrangements for home games. Section A, or the south section, will be reserved for Missouri Southern students and faculty. Section B, or the center section

on the west side has gold seats as opposed to white in all other sections and is reserved for members of the Lionbackers Booster Club and season ticket holders. Section C, or the north

section, also is reserved for the general public. East stands are for general admission spectators, visitors, and the middle section of the east stands also is reserved for the general public.

For season opener:

Stadium makes debut tomorrow

The college stadium opens tomorrow, and most of its 6,800 seats are expected to be filled as the Lions of Missouri Southern take on the Hornets of Emporia State. While the stadium is not totally finished, few inconveniences should be experienced by spectators.

However, new procedures await Missouri Southern students who want free admittance to the game and future home games. Students are to go to the south ticket booth on the west side of the stadium. There they are to present their ID cards to receive a reserved seat ticket for Section A which is on the south side of the west stands. All seats are reserved in the west stands. The ID card is good for only one free ticket but additional tickets may be purchased at the same ticket booth for guests.

FACULTY AND STAFF MEMBERS may pick up free tickets to home games in Room 100 of the College Union Building from noon Wednesdays to 1 p.m. Friday prior to each home game. Tickets may be obtained on game day by presenting their ID cards at the south booth on the west side of the stadium. Extra tickets may be purchased for \$3 each.

Two parking lots are closed to the general public. The parking lot immediately west of the stadium is for special parking permits only. The paved parking lot north of the gymnasium is reserved for members of the Lionbackers Booster Club. Remaining parking areas are open to everyone.

The west stands will seat more than 4,700 spectators. There are 48 rows of seats extending between the 30-yard lines.

"There's really not a bad seat in the stadium," said Max Oldham, athletic director. "The worst seat in the stadium will be on the 30-yard line."

THE WEST STANDS ARE DIVIDED into three sections. Section A, for students and faculty, Section B for Lionbackers and general public, and Section C, for general public, are all reserved sections.

KTVJ to telecast Rolla game

When the Missouri Southern Lions meet the Miners of the University of Missouri-Rolla on the Lions' home field September 20, it will be the first televised Southern game.

Channel 16, KTVJ of Joplin, will telecast the game in color. The game will also be the stadium dedication game, and it is hoped that Missouri Governor Christopher S. Bond will attend.

Willis goes to Wisconsin as coach

Glen Willis, a 1971 graduate of Missouri Southern, has been named an assistant football coach at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He joined the staff this month.

A native of Peoria Heights, Ill., Willis coached football and taught physical education at Sullivan, Mo., High School after

The east stands extend only 22 rows high but will accommodate more than 2,100 spectators. The D or north section will be for general admission tickets priced at \$2. The E or middle section will be reserved seats at \$3 each, while the F or south section will be the visitor's section.

Oldham said area high school faculty and students and junior high school students and faculty will be admitted for \$1.50 providing they have an ID card. They will be seated on the east side of the stadium.

KTVJ, now owned by the Kansas Broadcasting Network, will have a remote crew on hand for televising the game. Don Gross, new sports director of KTVJ, will be handling the play by play description of the game.

Gross will also be broadcasting the Lions' games this season for KQYX-KSYN.

graduation from Southern.

After two years at Sullivan, Willis went to Illinois State University at Normal to work on his master's. He was a graduate assistant football coach at Normal and has been teaching and working with the ISU grid program since receiving his master's in January.

Tomorrow's the day!

Lions optimistic for season

By KEN JONES

Optimism surrounds the MSSC football team as the Lions open the 1975 season and their new stadium tomorrow. Missouri Southern and Emporia Kansas State College collide in a 2 p.m. contest on the new artificial turf.

While Lion Head Coach Jim Frazier is personally optimistic about the 1975 ball club, he said, "We are starting a new era. With the stadium, there will be a new tradition, a new enthusiasm and a new image for future Lion football players."

TOMORROW'S GAME is the fifth contest between the Lions and the Hornets. Missouri Southern won in 1970, 1971, and 1972. Emporia State won the last meeting 30-24 in 1973 when the Hornets were ranked third in the N.A.I.A. polls.

Frazier is concerned about how little is known about Emporia Kansas State. Missouri Southern did not play the Hornets last year. They have changed coaches since the last Lion-Hornet clash. Also they have changed to a wide open passing game. This is a big change when considering the fact Missouri Southern set a school record when Emporia State passed for only eight yards in the 1973 game.

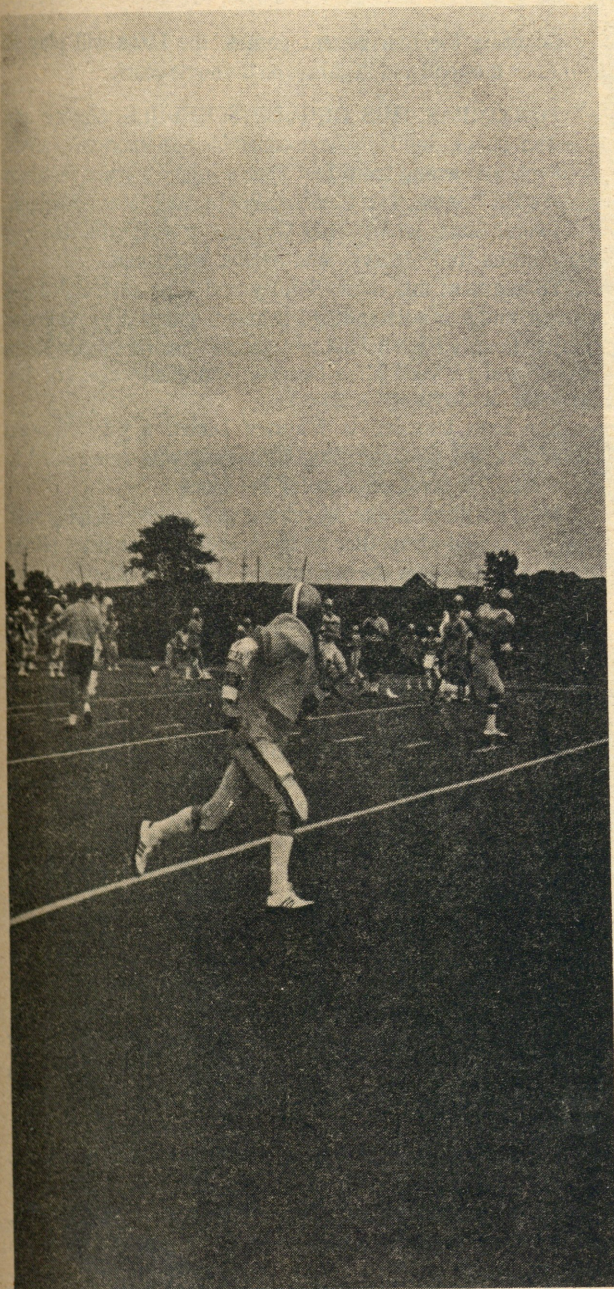
Missouri Southern's squad has 15 seniors and 37 returning lettermen to form a "nucleus of a sound football team," according to Frazier. Hopefully this will be enough for a victory tomorrow to break a Lion tradition. Missouri Southern has won only one season opener in the seven-year history and that was in 1972 when the Lions went 12-0 to become national champions.

DAVE HOOVER is in his second year at the Hornet helm. He guided last year's team to a 2-7 record and a fifth place finish in the Great Plains Athletic Conference. Only 17 lettermen returned from the 1974 team. Emporia State has six returning offensive starters but only one is on the line. The Hornets return nine defensive starters. Hoover is depending on two transfers to bring his offense back to life. They are quarterback Steve Hamilton, who transferred from Missouri Southern, and Tyrone Gray, who runs 100 yards in 9.5 seconds.

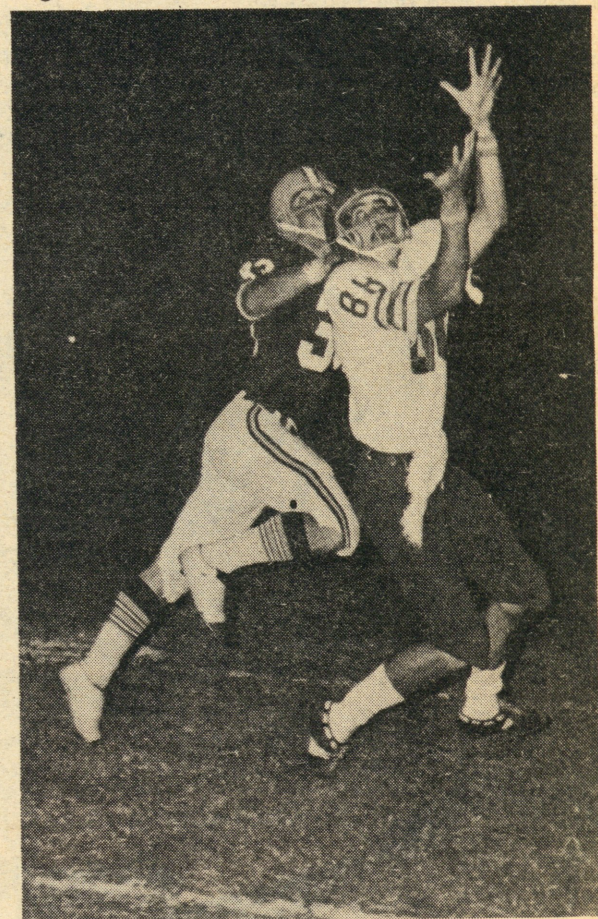
Missouri Southern's defense has "looked very, very good in pre-season," said Frazier. Defensive Coordinator Tony Calwhite admitted he was "pleased" with the progress of the

defense but added, "We must continue to improve in all departments."

Offensively the Lions return starters at nine of the eleven positions. Offensive Coordinator Don Gaddis said, "I feel the offense will be better, faster and stronger than last year. Potentially we have a very explosive offense. We need to show more consistency in moving the ball. We will have the same type of offense as last year. The most improved player is quarterback Skip Hale, who has looked really good. We have a very balanced backfield with two excellent runners in Lydell Williams and Robert Davis. Also the offensive line is very strong."



FINAL WORKOUTS before tomorrow's openers gave Coach Jim Frazier reasons for optimism. Players also expressed optimism about chances for this year's team.



Night games--a thing of the past?

In 'Chart' poll:

Students vote for night games

By KEN JONES

Students at Missouri Southern apparently prefer night football games over day games, while faculty and staff members have no preference. These are the findings in a recent Chart poll in which a total of 231 students, faculty, and staff members were asked, "Do you prefer night football games over day football games?"

The question was asked in view of the fact that the Lions have scheduled seven home games this season, all as Saturday afternoon outings.

OF THE STUDENTS questioned, 56 per cent prefer night games, 22 per cent favor day games, and 18 per cent indicated it made no difference. Four per cent wanted the first half of the season at night with the second half during the day, although this was not one of the choices in the poll.

Among faculty and staff members, 17 per cent prefer night games; 22 per cent favor day games; and 61 per cent expressed no preference.

A wide variety of reasons was given by those who wanted night games. The reason given most often was that night games are cooler. Many chose night games because either they work or because other people have to work on Saturday afternoons.

Another popular reason was that night games "are more convenient." A few said night games increased their social life. One true football fan preferred night games so she could watch other football games on television during the day. Other reasons given were "just used to night games," "more can attend," and "to use the stadium lights."

Three reasons for wanting day football games were used several times. "Day games are warmer" was the most common reply. "To have the nights free" was second most popular reason. The third was that day games have more of a college atmosphere. Two people said they could see better during the day. Some said day games would conserve energy.

ONE BAND MEMBER preferred to march at night, so he chose night games, while later another band member said he liked marching during the day, so he chose day games.

Most football players wanted to play at night when the artificial turf is cooler. However, one player said, "I will play whenever Coach Frazier says to play."

The majority of faculty and staff said it makes no difference. Most chose this category saying they would not attend games anyway. Some said they would go either time. One faculty

member said, "I don't care when they play just so they do play after wasting so much money for that stadium."

THERE SEEMS TO BE some confusion among everyone questioned as to why lights were installed only to have no night games scheduled. Athletic Director Max Oldham said, "We like to play night games in September and October and day games in November. We originally scheduled the games in this manner. When we received the bids for the stadium, they were higher than expected. The administration deleted the lights and said to play the first year without lights. Therefore, the schedule was changed to 2 p.m. games."

"Then the architect and engineers worked out an alternative plan for four light towers next to the field instead of the six towers behind the stands. It would be impractical to try to change the schedules now as so many plans have already been made by the visiting teams and the news media. There probably would have been time to change the schedules back to the original plan when it was decided to have light towers, but we had no guarantee they would be installed in time. There is no power for tomorrow's game, so that game would be in jeopardy had we scheduled it for the night. It is still an opinion that next year there will be some night games. Right now the athletic department is taking a wait-and-see attitude."

In basketball:

Tough foes await Lions

With Missouri Southern expected to field the finest basketball team in the school's short history in 1975-76, athletic director Max Oldham and head coach R.C. Shipley have booked the toughest schedule yet to challenge the Lions.

Two major colleges, Murray State of Kentucky and Hardin-Simmons University of Texas are featured on the 1975-76 slate. The Lions play at Murray State on Wednesday, Dec. 10, and journey to Abilene, Tex., for a Jan. 15 battle with Hardin-Simmons.

THREE OTHER NEW opponents are included on the schedule and Rockhurst College of Kansas City, a District 16 foe, returns after a year's absence.

New foes are Avilla College, Texas Wesleyan, and William Jewell. The Lions open the season at home on Saturday night, Nov. 15, against Avilla. Southern plays host to Jewell on

Saturday, Dec. 20, and plays Texas Wesleyan at Fort Worth on Jan. 16.

Another old rival returning to the schedule this season is nationally ranked Midwestern University of Wichita Falls, Tex. Midwestern, which competed in the NAIA national tourney in March, expects to field its finest squad this season.

District 16 foes Missouri Western, Drury, Southwest Baptist, and University of Missouri-Kansas City return to the Lions' schedule along with non-district foes Arkansas Tech, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Cameron University, Northeastern Oklahoma State, and Marymount College of Salina.

Two tournaments highlight the 27-date schedule. Southern will compete in the Rolla Invitational on Nov. 28-29 and in the Roundball Classic at Cameron University in Lawton, Okla. on Jan. 9-10.

Counting the tournament games, the Lions will play 17 games on the road and 12 games on the home court.

TO COMBAT THIS RUGGED SCHEDULE, Shipley and assistant coach Ron Ellis have assembled an impressive array of talent. Returning from last year's injury-plagued club are seniors Ed Benton, Lee Stevens, Bobby Hall, Mark Flanegin, and Dennis Sims; juniors Mike Goodpaster and Don Alston, and sophomores Rudy Harvey and Jackie Sportsman.

To augment this crew, Shipley and Ellis have added one transfer and four outstanding freshmen—guard Doug Nading of Labette County High School in Altamont; forward-guard Kevin Pepper and forward Mike Chrzan, both of Chicago; and Bill Brewster of Raytown, a guard.

The lone transfer is Maurice Dixon, a 6-8, 230-pound sophomore out of Grambling University who is expected to move into the pivot position for the Lions.

Maurice gives us the big, strong guy inside," Shipley said. "He's a rugged competitor on the boards. He can drive off the high post and finesse the ball into the hole or he can stop and hit the 15-footer."

Nading, a sharp-shooting playmaker, averaged more than 20 points a game for Labette County last season. He's an all-state performer whom Shipley labels an outstanding prospect.

PEPPER IS A 6-4 FORWARD who also can play the point guard. He was selected one of the top 10 prep cagers in Chicago this past season. He averaged better than 15 points a game.

Chrzan, whom Shipley calls the "finest shooting forward I've ever seen," is 6-7, weighs 200 pounds, and averaged 13 points and 8.2 rebounds a game last season.

Like Pepper, Chrzan played in three leagues in Chicago this summer.

Brewster, a 6-3 playmaking guard, has been a standout performer at Raytown the last two years.

Benton, a 6-9 senior, paced the Lions with 322 points in 26 games last season. Stevens a 6-1 senior guard, was the runner up with 303 points in 22 starts, missing the last four games due to an ankle injury.

Flanegin, a senior guard, counted 269 points and had to step in and fill the playmaker role when Hall and Stevens were sidelined by injuries. Hall, the 5-10 playmaker of the Lions, suffered a knee injury which required surgery. He played in only 10 games.

Harvey, the 6-7 sophomore-to-be from Kansas City, came on strong to rank fourth on the Southern's scoring chart with 246 points. Harvey, who waves "bye, bye" at the basketball after firing one of his soft jumpers, also developed into a strong rebounder for the Lions, pulling down a seasonal high of 21 points against Southwest Baptist.

Sims, a 6-4 leaper, finished with 158 points. Sportsman counted 81, Alston 76, and Hall 61.

"This is the best talent on any club I've ever been around," Shipley said.

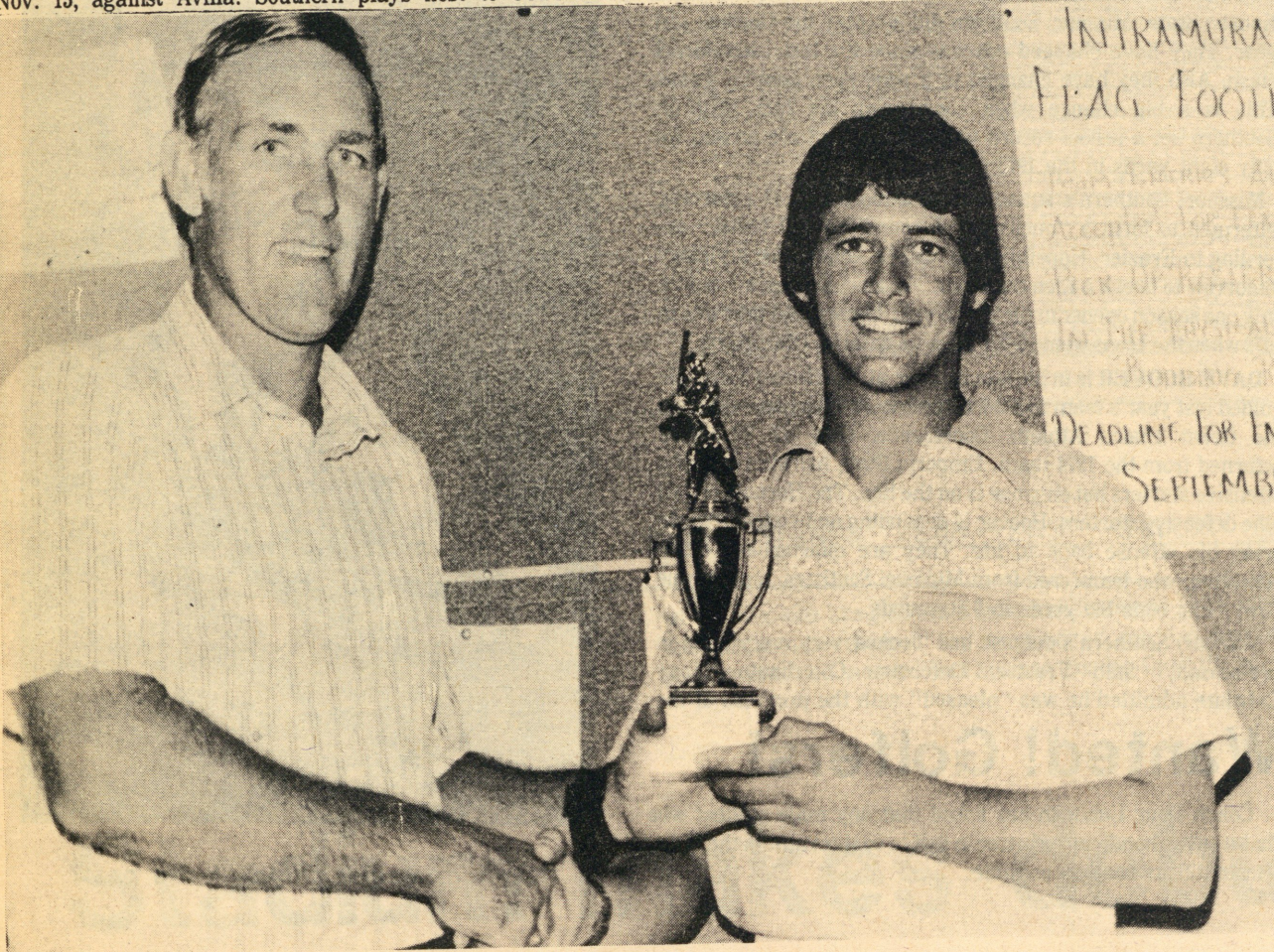
MSSC to be host

Dr. Dennis H. Rhodes, professor of speech in the language and literature department, has been named coordinator of District One of the Bicentennial Speech Activities. MSSC has been designated as host for the district tournament with the time to be announced later.

The events will include the Lincoln-Douglas debates, extemporaneous and persuasive speaking, as well as other individual Bicentennial events. The topics will include an examination of national issue, which are contemporary but have a historical perspective.

Colleges expected to compete in District One include Southwest Baptist College, Crowder College, Cottey College, State Fair Community College, Central Bible College, Drury College, Evangel College, Southwest Missouri State University, Central Missouri State University, and MSSC.

Bicentennial Youth Debates is a nationwide program for high school and college-age young people. It is supported by the nation's largest civic, professional, educational, and youth organizations.



Pat McClarty selected Lions' MVP

Senior Patrick McClarty (Jr. eligibility) receives the Most Valuable Player trophy as presented on behalf of the team by Head Baseball Coach Ed Wuch. The MSSC baseball team selected McClarty as MVP '75 in the annual voting by the players at the conclusion of the District 16 Play-Offs last May.

Pat McClarty, Centerfielder for the Lions proved to be well deserving of the award as he also captured other distinguished

honors such as being Number 9 in the Nation, out of approximately 350 NAIA Schools, in hitting with an average of .463. Pat was also number 4 in the Nation with 18 Doubles. He led District 16 competition in Hitting, Doubles, and Runs Batted In (33), and was third with 45 Runs Scored. McClarty was also selected "All-District Performer" as an outfielder.

Five Lion baseball players named to District 16 all-star squad

Five members of Coach Ed Wuch's Missouri Southern Baseball Team earned berths on the NAIA District Baseball Team last May. Included on the district list from MSSC are Centerfielder Pat McClarty, third baseman Joe Eberhard, secondbaseman Chick Chickering, first baseman Mike Hagedorn, and catcher Jim Long.

Eberhard is a repeat selection to the team. Named to the honorable mention squad were four Southern players: Pitchers

Tim Allan and Bob Baker, designated hitter Carl Nitsche, and outfielder Doug Page.

The Lions finished their regular season with a 33-13 record. The number of victories equalled the club's best-ever-record. Coach Wuch announced that Fall Baseball will begin Monday and end on September 20. Twenty-two players return from last year's club, including 12 Seniors.

Deadline September 11 for intramural flag football



A bucolic scene on the Missouri Southern campus is provided by the old wooden bridge at the ecological pond. Located in the valley south of the old mansion house, the pond, with an adjoining nature trail through the woods, attracts wild birds and game from a neighboring wildlife refuge.

Images of war begin to fade months later

(continued from page 7)

amendments in 1972, but they failed to pass the House. And in 1972, Nixon's historic visit to China broke down some of the justification for so many years of war in Vietnam: containment of China.

RIGHT OR WRONG the United States has a legacy from this war. In Kansas Alf Landon rues the lies told by both political

parties. In Congress, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the chief hawk, still thinks that enough air power could have smashed the North Vietnamese threat at the beginning, eliminating the need to use ground troops. And Ex-Sen. J. William Fulbright, long the chief dove in Congress, still thinks the United States has no business trying to determine the future political future of other people. Soldiers came home to find that they weren't heroes in the

eyes of millions of Americans who had come to oppose the Vietnam war. Deserters and draft dodgers numbered in the thousands, and in the spring of 1975 more than 10,000 were in exile abroad, having refused President Ford's amnesty.

In America, war would never be measured so easily again. Arthur J. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard historian, said, "The collapse of our pretensions abroad has struck our young men

Vietnam war longest in nation's history

America's involvement for 12 years in Vietnam was the longest war in United States history. The following is a compilation of American involvement in major wars:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775-1783—Began with Minutemen fighting the British at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts, in the battle termed "the shot heard 'round the world." Virtual end of hostilities came in 1781 with the Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown Heights, Va. The official end came with the recognition of U.S. independence in 1783. George Washington said farewell to his troops later that year.

WAR OF 1812, 1812-1815—U.S. declared war on Great Britain because of its impressment of American seamen and its blockade and violation of neutrality. The Battle of New Orleans was the final defeat of the war for Britain.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848—Broke out when Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande and ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo recognizing the Rio Grande as the U.S.-Mexico border, Mexico recognized America's claim to Texas and ceded California and New Mexico for

\$15 million.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865—Began with Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas seceding from the Union and Confederate troops firing on Ft. Sumter, S.C. Gen Robert E. Lee surrendered at the courthouse at Appomattox, Va., on April 9, 1865.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898—Broke out after the battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor on Feb. 15. Ended with the Treaty of Paris signed Aug. 12 in which Spain granted Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the U.S.

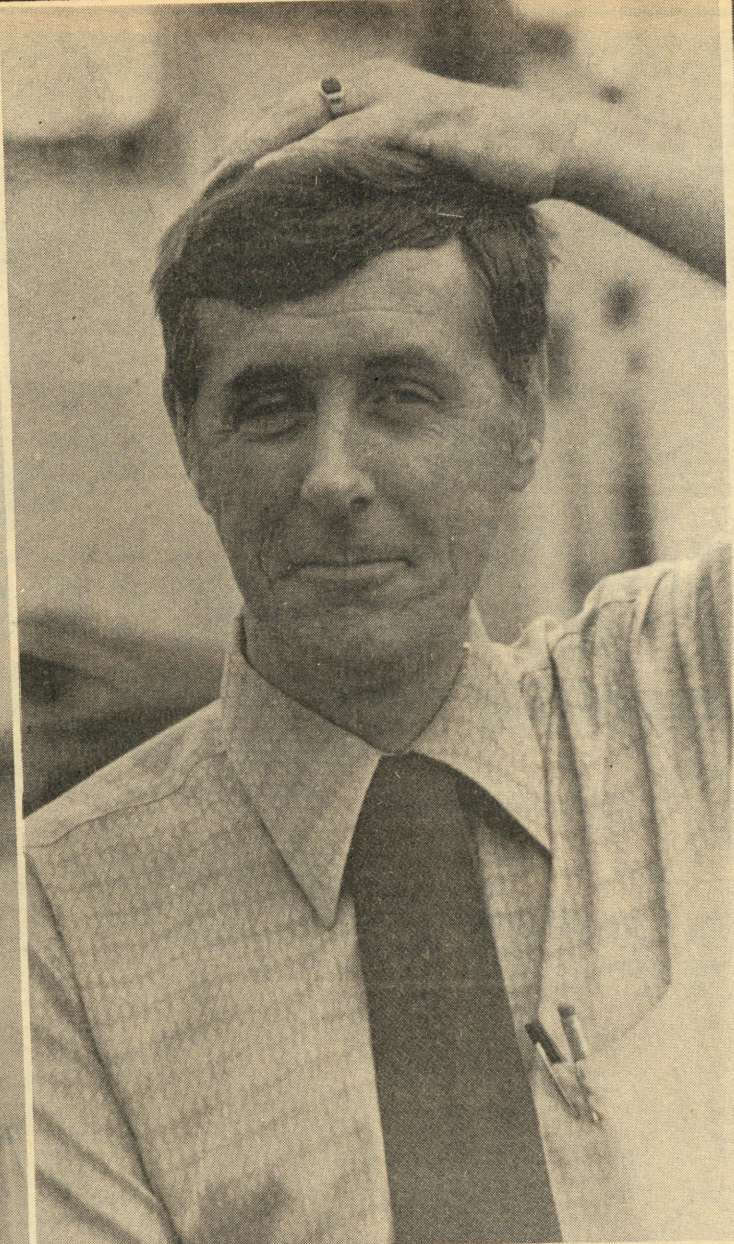
WORLD WAR I, 1914-1918—U.S. involvement, 1917-1918. Started with the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria by a Serbian nationalist. Congress declared war on April 6, 1917, after the revelation of a German diplomat's proposal for a German-Mexican alliance against the U.S. Ended with German surrender and armistice Nov. 11, 1918.

WORLD WAR II, 1939-1945; U.S. involvement 1941-1945. Started with the German invasion of Poland. Congress

declared war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. Germany surrendered May 7, 1945. Japan surrendered Aug. 14 that year.

KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953—Began with President Truman sending troops to Korea after South Korea was invaded by North Korea. Armistice talks began at Panmunjom in 1951 and the armistice was signed July 27, 1953.

VIETNAM, 1941-1975. U.S. involvement 1961-1973. Began with Ho Chi Minh organizing the Viet Minh to fight Japanese occupation. Ho began the struggle for independence from France in 1946, the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, and the country was divided in North Vietnam and South Vietnam. U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group took over training of the South Vietnamese army in 1955, and President Kennedy committed the first special forces to Vietnam in 1961. Paris peace accords ending active American involvement were signed Jan. 27, 1973. Pullout of U.S. troops was committed Aug. 15 that year.



The varied expressions of Duane Hunt

Hunt to direct:

Miller's 'All My Sons' goes into rehearsals

Tryouts have been held, and the chosen cast has begun rehearsals for the Barn Theatre's first production of the season, Arthur Miller's "All My Sons."

Cast members will be announced in a later edition of The Chart, but Director Duane L. Hunt of the theatre faculty said he was well pleased with tryouts and anticipates a good show.

The play runs October 6-11 in the Barn Theatre, launching the final season of regular plays in the Barn. Next year's productions will be staged in the new college auditorium nearing completion at the Fine Arts Center.

"All My Sons" is the play that catapulted Arthur Miller, distinguished American playwright, into fame. It's a play of

love and violence set in an American background during World War II. Here a dream is shattered by a block of social responsibility.

According to Hunt, the play is even more relevant than ever in the aftermath of Korea and South Vietnam. "It packs a terrific wallop in today's world," he said.

The play deals honestly and objectively with social and business practices in the war period. The ultra-realistic play explodes one man's "great American dream" when his own greed causes the death of one of his children.

On Broadway in 1947, the play was directed by Elia Kazan and starred Karl Malden, Arthur Kennedy, and late Ed Begley.

'Rags to Riches' tryouts set

A rescue from a flaming tenement building! Re-uniting an orphan matchboy with his long lost family! The rise of a shoeshine boy to middle-class respectability! Sound familiar? It should. The melodrama has long been a favorite for excitement and fun. This fall young and old alike will have an opportunity to see a musical melodrama when the Missouri Show-Me Celebration Company presents "Rags to Riches" by Aurand Harris in October and November.

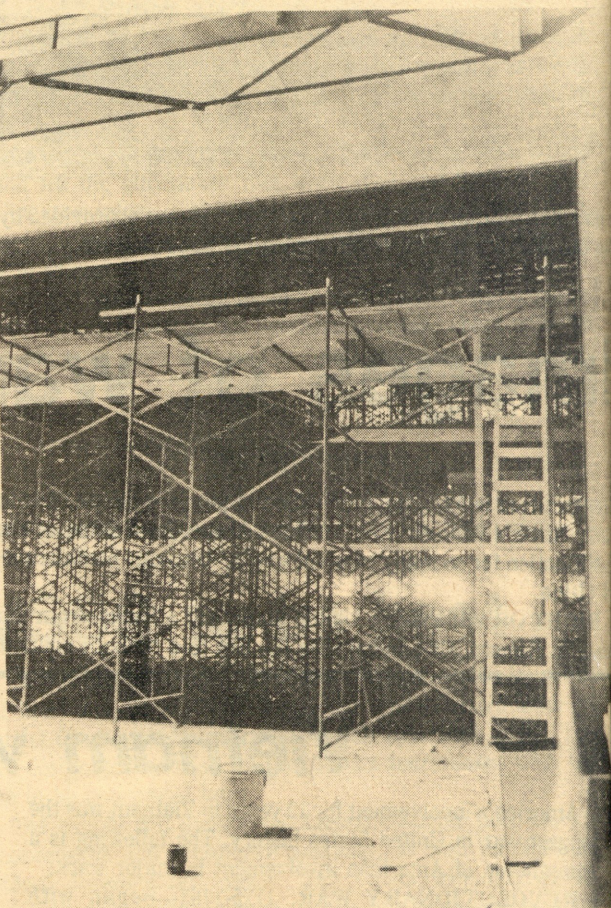
Tryouts are open to all MSSC students. No experience is necessary. There are eight men's roles and five women's roles. Although everyone sings at sometime or another, trained voices are not required for the major roles. The songs for the show are familiar melodies from the late 1880s such as "The Streets of New York" and "After the Ball." A pianist will be needed for the

show. Anyone interested in this position should call the Barn Theatre, extension 268. Scripts are available at the Reserve Desk in the Library.

The play is based on two articles by Horatio Alger whose name has become synonymous with the success story of the poor boy who rises to fame and fortune through hard work and his own honesty.

Dishman exhibiting works at Sambo's

Darral A. Dishman, director of art, has a show of 12 artworks at Sambo's. The works include paintings and sketches done on his vacation to South Dakota as well as scenes around the Joplin area. Some of the scenes are of Mt. Rushmore, the Badlands,



INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN'S new auditorium is at present still a confusing mass of scaffolding. While the exterior is nearing completion, much work remains inside the 2.4 million dollar structure. Contractors expect to be finished with their work by the end of the semester, however, allowing most of the next semester to be spent in equipping the stage and installing auditorium seats. First use of the auditorium should be late Spring.

and the Black Hills. All the works are for sale. They are landscapes as well as documentaries. One depicts an earth Mandan Lodge with two Indians standing outside their home. Another shows a sod house used by pioneers.